



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

# PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

## UNITED STATES.

### ERRATUM.

The date of approval of an act to amend "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893, published in last week's PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, No. 10, March 8, was erroneously given as March 2, 1901. It should have been *March 3, 1901*.

### NEW HYGIENIC LABORATORY FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, provides as follows:

For building for laboratory Marine-Hospital Service: For the erection of the necessary buildings and quarters for a laboratory for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases, and matters pertaining to the public health, under the direction of the Supervising Surgeon-General, thirty-five thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury, for use as a site for said laboratory, five acres of the reservation now occupied by the Naval Museum of Hygiene.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

### ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED IN REPLY TO REQUEST FOR REPORTS ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.]

ALASKA—*Juneau*.—La grippe became prevalent in Juneau and Douglas about the first week in January, 1901. A low estimate of the number of cases would be 125 to date, with no fatalities directly due to the disease. There have been 8 deaths among the Indians with la grippe as contributing cause. Almost all cases are marked by severe headache and soreness of the scalp, with muscular pains in back and legs. Treatment has been with mild purgatives, followed by salol with symptomatic treatment as indicated.

ARIZONA TERRITORY—*Fort Apache*.—The first case of acute influenza appeared December 30, 1900. During the following thirty days there were about 20 cases of the rheumatic type. There has been no mortality and no cases have occurred since February 6, 1901. Treat-